

be able to buy a home, get a job, pay off their student loans. We are doing it because it is our generation's responsibility. A frequently stated reason is we are doing it out of a sense of responsibility to our children or grandchildren. I want to join that chorus.

Mr. President, this happens to be a picture taken of my wife and myself and our eight grandchildren. These three, who are triplets, were born approximately 14 months ago. I am pleased to report that one of those triplets, whose name is Adele Gibson, took her first steps yesterday, and I was there to observe her taking three of those first steps. She is ready to start her life of increased mobility and independence. It is for Adele and her cousins and the millions of other grandchildren of America for whom we take this action.

This amendment will force us to make some of the tough decisions that we have become too accustomed to avoid. The passage of this amendment is not a time to exalt. Passing this amendment is not a victory. We may have, by passage of this amendment—should we be able to get the constitutional number to do so tomorrow—performed the equivalent of the hockey exercise of getting the puck into an empty, unguarded net.

The challenge is going to be when we can do the tough work of scoring against the difficult opponent of inertia, the difficult opponent of special interest, the difficult opponent of people who have developed a set of expectations that are necessarily going to have to be challenged if we are to move in a different course. These choices will be difficult, and many of them will not be politically prudent. However, they must be made.

So, Mr. President, I state again that it is my intention tomorrow to vote for the constitutional amendment which will establish as a fundamental policy of the Government of the United States of America that we will balance our budget. But I do not wish anyone who observes this process, and certainly none of us who will participate directly in it at noon tomorrow, to be under any delusions that we have done some heroic act by voting for this constitutional amendment. We have just stated that we are unable to make the tough choices without the threat of a constitutional crisis in failing to do so and, thus, are prepared to impose the shackles of that crisis upon ourselves and those who will serve here in the future.

We have stated that while we have been unwilling to make the tough choices to date, that with those shackles we will be forced to do so.

So this is a time of sober reflection on our failure rather than exaltation at a temporary success.

I hope that my colleagues will provide the necessary constitutional margin to pass this amendment tomorrow, because without it, I do not see any evidence in our actions and actions as

recently as the past 2 weeks that give me cause to believe we will, in fact, make those tough decisions to balance the budget of the U.S. Government, achieve the benefits that will come from that and be faithful to Adele Gibson and the other grandchildren of America.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO BILL COHEN

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, the State of Maine has a rich tradition of sending independent and thoughtful voices to the U.S. Senate. Margaret Chase Smith and Ed Muskie are just two Senators with whom I have served who have carried on this tradition.

For the past 18 years, that tradition and the best interests of Maine citizens have been very ably represented in this Chamber by our colleague, BILL COHEN.

One thing I have learned about BILL COHEN is that he does not know how to just touch the surface of an issue. If I gave him an assignment, or if he involved himself in a problem, then along with learning everything there is to know about that problem, he also would provide innovative solutions.

Military preparedness, the Central Intelligence Agency, lobby reform, health care fraud and abuse, Medicare, international trade, these are just a few of the countless areas that have benefited from BILL COHEN's intellect and energy.

As my colleagues know, BILL has also found time to publish a number of books, including a very thoughtful look at his first year in the Senate, a spy novel, an account of the Iran-Contra investigation, and a number of volumes of poetry.

BILL's departure from the Senate will leave him with more time for writing, and more time for thinking. And I have no doubt that his writing and his thinking will continue to influence American public policy for many years to come.

SENATOR PAUL SIMON

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, it is no secret that one regret I will have when I leave the Senate is the fact that we did not send a balanced budget amendment to the States. And I know that regret is shared by many in this Chamber including our colleague, Senator PAUL SIMON. The balanced budget amendment is a cause that Senator SIMON has courageously advanced since his arrival here many years ago in 1985. Perhaps his aversion to deficits and red

ink arose from the fact that Senator SIMON began his career at age 19 by editing and publishing a small newspaper.

Whatever the reason, Senator SIMON hit the nail on the head when he stated that allowing skyrocketing deficits to continue was "a policy of folly." If I know Senator SIMON, I know that he will continue to write and speak against this policy of folly until it is changed.

The balanced budget is not the only debate to which Senator SIMON has devoted his considerable intellect and energy. Education reform, the impact television has on our children, and world hunger are just three of the many issues Senator SIMON has embraced during his 12 years in this Chamber.

I will also long remember the support Senator SIMON provided during the battle for passage of the Americans With Disabilities Act. His long and distinguished public career also includes 8 years in the Illinois House of Representatives, 6 years in the Illinois State senate, 4 years as Illinois lieutenant governor, and 10 years in the U.S. House of Representatives. Somehow, this prolific writer has also found time to author 15 books and through all his nearly 50 years of service, from his day as crusading editor until today, he has maintained a spotless reputation for total and complete integrity.

Though we come from different sides of the aisle, I can say without hesitation Senator SIMON's retirement will deprive this Chamber of one of our most thoughtful Members. Elizabeth joins me in wishing he and Jeanne many more years of health and happiness.

SENATOR MARK HATFIELD

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, in the suite of offices I have been privileged to occupy as Republican leader hangs a picture of Senator Charles McNary of Oregon. Senator McNary served as Republican leader for over 10 years in the 1930's and 1940's, and he served for over 26 years in the Senate.

He was the longest serving Senator in Oregon history until his record was broken by our colleague, Senator MARK HATFIELD. All Oregonians would agree that not only has Senator HATFIELD made history in terms of longevity, he has also set standards in terms of integrity.

Senator HATFIELD and I have served together in this Chamber for over 27 years. In that time, we have agreed on many issues and we have disagreed on many others, but I can say without hesitation that not once in the years we have served together did I ever doubt that MARK HATFIELD was standing up for what he truly believed was right for Oregon and for America.

Senator HATFIELD has devoted himself to many causes in the Senate, including improving Oregon's infrastructure, medical research, and the search for a cure to Alzheimer's disease. Perhaps he is best known for his dedication to the cause of peace, a dedication

arising from service in World War II where he saw battle at Iwo Jima and Okinawa, and was among the first U.S. servicemen to enter Hiroshima following the atomic explosion.

Before entering politics, he was a college professor, and when he returns to Oregon in January he will once again enter the classroom. The fact is, however, that for Senator HATFIELD the U.S. Capitol was also a classroom and the lessons he has taught us all, lessons in statesmanship, leadership, and friendship, will remain with us and with this Chamber for many years to come.

Mr. President, I yield the floor. I thank my colleagues.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEATH OF RED CROSS RELIEF WORKERS IN BURUNDI

Mr. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, yesterday three Swiss Red Cross relief workers were killed in Burundi. I want to express my condolences to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the families of the deceased.

The ICRC staff were attacked as they returned from a project providing humanitarian relief to the civilian Burundian population. ICRC is the largest humanitarian organization in Burundi, providing water to over 200,000 people, as well as cans, pots, and blankets. The Red Cross agricultural programs keeps 150,000 people alive.

Over the years, when I have traveled in Africa, I have always been impressed with the courageous work of the ICRC. From Somalia to Rwanda, Angola to Liberia, the ICRC performs critical functions—often, as we saw yesterday, at great personal risk. In many of these crises, I simply do not know what we would do with the ICRC.

The International Red Cross has long been identified as a neutral organization which meticulously avoids taking sides in armed conflicts. For that reason, the brutal attack on the relief officials—in a vehicle clearly marked with Red Cross emblems—is particularly outrageous.

Mr. President, while much of the rest of the world—and even most of Africa—is moving forward into the 21st cen-

tury, some countries continue to deteriorate into almost medieval levels of brutality with a total disregard for human life. Over the past year, the violence in Burundi has increased dramatically as both the Burundian military and rebels based in Zaire have killed civilians at will.

While the extremists pursue a strategy of intimidation, the civilians of Burundi suffer. In recent months, thousands of innocent people have been killed. Tens of thousands have been displaced from their homes, many forced into Zaire and Tanzania.

As the level of violence grows, Burundi risks spiraling totally out of control into a cycle of genocidal brutality.

Mr. President, it is difficult to know what to do in this type of situation. Clearly, as security permits, we will support humanitarian relief operations. The United States and our European allies will continue to engage in active diplomatic efforts to stop the killing. I commend the administration, particularly National Security Adviser Tony Lake, for taking a trip to Burundi to signal high-level concern. And the United Nations is exploring a number of options to address the continued violence.

But I believe the primary responsibility—and the most effective means—to stop the killing lies with those on the African Continent.

First and foremost, the Burundians themselves must stand up and say that enough is enough. The military—the primary perpetrators of the violence—must end the brutality and perform as a neutral, professional force protecting, not killing, their citizens. The Hutu rebels based in Zaire must stop their campaign of terror. All parties must stop spreading fear and pursue their goals through dialog.

Mr. President, the neighboring states—those most affected by the insecurity in Burundi—must play an active role in reestablishing stability in the region.

Former President Nyerere of Tanzania is leading an active diplomatic initiative to bring the Burundian parties together. I commend President Nyerere for his efforts, and the United States should continue to strongly support him.

I would urge the Organization of African Unity to become more engaged in Burundi. The Secretary General of the OAU has issued a statement on Burundi. But the OAU, in order to be relevant, must stop talking about ending conflict and begin to take actions to stop conflicts.

Finally, as the primary host to refugees from Rwanda and Burundi, Zaire has a clear interest in promoting peace in Burundi. Yet, all evidence points to the continued destabilizing role of Zaire in central Africa. President Mobutu and Prime Minister Kengo must use their influence to stop the arms trafficking to the Hutu rebels based in Zaire. They must arrest the intimidators spreading fear among ref-

ugees. And they must improve security on the border.

Over the years, I have been one of the first to criticize President Mobutu for his human rights and economic policies in Zaire. He has destroyed the physical and social infrastructure of his country, potentially one of Africa's richest and most powerful. Now he is feeding instability in Burundi and Rwanda despite the interests of the Zairian people in stability. President Mobutu should understand that his role in central Africa will be noted and remembered by the United States.

Mr. President, once again I want to express my deep sadness over the brutal murder of the three International Committee of the Red Cross relief workers in Burundi. They died in a noble cause: helping innocent civilians stay alive. It is my hope that their deaths will be among the last in Burundi—and not just one more tragic event in the continued slide into uncontrollable ethnic brutality.

FOREIGN OIL CONSUMED BY UNITED STATES? HERE'S WEEKLY BOX SCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute reports that for the week ending May 31, the United States imported 8,700,000 barrels of oil each day, 900,000 barrels more than the 7,800,000 barrels imported during the same week a year ago.

Americans relied on foreign oil for 57 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that this upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf war, the United States obtained about 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970's, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Anybody else interested in restoring domestic production of oil—by U.S. producers using American workers? Politicians better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the United States—now 8,700,000 barrels a day.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the Federal Government is existing on borrowed money—more than \$5 trillion of it. As of the close of business yesterday, June 4, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,139,963,594,008.65. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,395.97 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

More than two centuries ago, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. It's time for Congress to adopt a declaration of economic responsibilities—and an amendment requiring the President and Congress to come up with a balanced Federal budget—now.